JAMES GORDON BENNETT

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but bank bills current in New York taken

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-Damm TROT-BLACK NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-THE MESSALIANCE. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.-THE LIVE IN-

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.-HAMLEY. NEW BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery .- Gamen Busines

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.-Man or THE DAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-THE STREETS OF NEW BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway. Two MANNOTH PAT WOMEN-LIVING SERLETON-DWARF-GIANT BOY-ASSURNA-BING OF FATE-Day and Evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Machanica' Hall, 472 Broad WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. -- STREETS OF MALLE DIABOLIQUE, 586 Broadway.—Rosser Haller

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MAMMOTH MENAGERIE

HIPPOTHEATRON, Pourteenth street.—Equestrian AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 414 Broadway. BALLETS,

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, 199 and 201 NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

VANNUCHIPS MUSEUM, 600 Broadway .- Moving Wax New York, Thursday, February 9, 1865.

THE SITUATION.

The movement of the Second and Fifth corps Army of the Potomac, commenced on Sunday last and resecuted so successfully, was continued on Monday All the ground captured by the Second corps on Sunday was held, the enemy hastily retreating during the night and leaving a large number of his dead behind. Nearly all the fighting on Monday was done by the Fifth corps and Gregg's cavalry. Soon after the cement of the advance by the Fifth corps, the rebels were met, and for a time drive steadily back, but, being larg ly reinforced, they rallied and checked the forward movement of the Union troops The fighting then became severe: but when night closed in the rebels had been completely balked, and the Fifth corps held its ground and maintained its connection with the Second. The casualties in the Fifth corps on the two days are estimated at about five hun dred; in the Second, two hundred and fifty. Gregg's cavalry advanced to Dinwiddle Court House, and captured a number of the enemy's horses and wagons. It was rumored in Washington yesterday that the War Department had received intelligence that General Lee has commenced the evacuation of Richmond, and it was

the casualties in the engagements so far as ascertained. It is reported that President Lincoln's official accoun of the recent peace conference in Hampton Roads will be sent into Congress to-day, resolutions requesting it of him having been adopted in both houses yesterday. General Grant yesterday informed the War Department that the rebel commissioners had submitted to the Rich mond junta their report, in which they say that Mr Lincoln's terms were, among other things, a return to the Union and a compliance with the laws of Congress

supposed that these movements of the Army of the

Potomac were designed to cut him off on the Southsid

Railroad. Our despatches state that it has been satisfac

torily ascertained that Lee has up to this time, at least

sent very few of his troops south. We publish a list of

In Cape Fear river and vicinity, at the date of our latest despatches, active hostilities had not been re sumed, though the Monitor Montauk and the gunboat Shawmut had each gone up the stream on different occasions and thrown shells into the rebel Fort Anderson, and sional shots are exchanged between the opposing land pickets. On the 5th inst., Admiral Porter's vessels were engaged in shelling the woods beyond our fron line with what result we have not learned. The firing on Fort Anderson, which is a strong work on the west side of the river, defended by about fifteen hundred troops, failed to draw forth any response and this at first gave rise to the suspicion that it had been evacuated, which afterwards proved erroneous The rebels still held it on Monday last. In front of it they have sunk a large number of torpedoes, which are connected with galvanic batteries on shore. Deserters from the rebels represent that the greater portion of their force has been withdrawn from General We tzel's immediate front, and concentrated near Wilmington

without the necessaries of life. After conferences with Mr. Ould, rebel Exchange Com missioner, extending through nearly a month, Colonel John E. Mulford, Union agent for the exchange of prisoners of war, has, under the direction of General Grant, in whose charge everything relating to exchange has been placed by the government, succeeded in mak ing all the arrangements for a complete exchange of all soldiers belonging to the one side held in captivity by the other, including the colored troops The transfer will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible henceforth till all are exchanged. The flag of truce boats will run regularly between Annapolis, Md., and Aiken's Landing, on James river, taking rebels down and bringing released Union soldiers back. It is stated that out of a detachment of five hundred rebel prison rs at Camp Chase, Ohio, who were placed on the list for exchange, two hundred and sixty voted to remain in prison.

They state that the greatest excitement provails in that

town: that business is suspended, and that many are

CONGRESS.

Both branches of the national Legislature convened in the hall of the House of Representatives yesterday for the purpose of counting the electoral vote for President and Vice President of the United States for the term sommencing on the 4th of March next. Upon counting the votes it was ascertained that Abraham Lincoln re seived two hundred and twelve votes for President, and Andrew Johnson for Vice President the same number who were then declared duly elected. George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton received the votes of three States-New Jersey, Delaware and Kentucky The principal feature of interest in the proceed ings of the Senate was the passage of elating to postal affairs before that body. The first see tion provides that all domestic letters deposited in a post office, either wholly unpaid, or short paid to the extent of more than a single rate of postage, shall be re turned to the writers, with the stamps uncan elled and notified of the deficit younge due thereon; but insufficiently prepaid letters deposited in any post office, which are short paid a single rate of postage only, shall be for-warded to destination charged with the unpaid single rate, to be collected on delivery. Various other and important amendments to the bill in other respects were also made. A resolution, similar to one passed by the hogs.

House, calling upon the President for inform the late peace mission was also passed, soon after in adjournment took place.

In the House of Representatives yesterday a bill was introduced requiring all shipowners to make annual returns to the Collectors of the several districts in which they reside of the tonnage of every vessel held by them he matter was referred to the appropriate com A committee was also appointed to investigate all corruptions in the Patent office. A joint resolution passed appropriating means to procure a marble bust of the late Chief Justice Taney, to be placed in the room of

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate yesterday bills were reported reli ive to land under water in the Twelfth ward of Brook lyn; amending the charter of the Long Island Water Works Company; the Greenwood Cometery bill; ratifying the proposed constitutional amendment adopted the Congress of the United States; to create a new war in New York; also incorporating the Merchants' Ex change and News Room of this city. Bills for a polic change and News Room of this city. Bills for a polic sourt in New York, and for a railroad in Eleventh avenu were noticed. Bills were introduced for the completic of the Harlem Bridge; for a railroad in 125th street, ar for widening Sixth avenue, New York. The bill inco porating the Arion Society of this city was adopted. In the Assembly bills were passed to amend the chart-of the Washington Insurance Company, New York; rel-

tive to the common schools of this city; also prov for a public market in New York. Bills to incorp the Fidelity Insurance Company of New York;

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

special meeting of the Board of Supervisors w held yesterday to hear the report of the committee ap pointed to go to Washington to confer with the War De partment in reference to the quota of this city under th gives a full account of their proceedings. The general ults of their labors they state to be a reduction of our quota to fifteen thousand seven hundred, until the enrol ment is so revised that the real number of men which we should raise can be determined, and the ascertain ment of the fact that the draft will probably be postpone on the 15th inst. if volunteering should be so brisk a render hopeful the prospect of raising our proportion o troops by that means in a short time. A resolution was adopted authorizing the committee on volunteering to pay such sums for bounty and hand money as they may

The Committee on Cities of our State S nate held another meeting last night to hear arguments for an against the proposition to establish a paid fire depart ment in the Metropolitan Police district. As on the pre persons from this city and Brooklyn interested in th easure being present. Last night's session closed the said that the supporters of the present volunte are despondent of success, and that most of them left Albany last night to return be

lbany last night to return home.

The motion to set aside the verdict in the case of the Express, was denied yesterday by Judge Daly, and of the judgment on two days' notice to the defendan The application was a formal one, for the purpose of

having the case appealed to the general term.

The second of Mr. Luther C. Tibbets' suits for alleged slander—that against his brother-in-law, Mr. Horatio N. Twombly—was brought to a termination yesterday in the Supreme Court, circuit, before Judge Leonard, and anded, as the first one did, in the Court dismissing the complaint. One hundred dollars costs in favor of the de fence were awarded. The testimony and the colloquia wombly and the Court were curious and interesting.

p before Judge Barnard yesterday, in the Suprem Court, chambers, and after hearing the argument of the sel on each side the Court sent the case to a refere for the purpose of taking testimony.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Arabelle

on was tried on a charge of stealing three he and thirty dollars from Honora Shanahan, in Octobe the evidence being insufficient to sustain the charge, the jury acquitted the accused. William Taggar and Louisa Goffin, jointly indicted for attempting to pas a five dollar counterfeit bill on the Union Bank of Ha verhill, pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree and were remanded for sentence. The Grand Jury brought in a number of indictments, to which the prison ers, when arraigned, pleaded not guilty. Charles A. Scott pleaded guilty to grand larceny, having procur twenty-five pieces of cloth worth three hundred and seventy-five dollars, on the 7th of December, by repreto the clerk of the Fall River Ster pany that Mesers Sussman Brothers authorized him to eccive them. He was remanded for sentence. Mary Nichle was convicted of decoying a child, the daughter of Mr. William Cagney, and detaining her for three

After Tuesday's snow and rain and the su thaw in the forenoon, our streets were yesterday in the masses of mud and slush, which rendered outdoor move nents very disagrecable.

The constitutional amendment for the abolition of slavery has been adopted by the Ohio Legislature. This Cannon, of Delaware, has laid the amendment before the Legislature of that State, and in a special message strongly

George Coffin, an alleged bounty jumper, was shot in the leg yesterday while attempting to make his escape from two detectives who were conveying him through Bleecker street.

John Murphy was yesterday committed for trial on th charge of having, in company with a confederate who has not been arrested, attacked William Flaherty, in State street, on Tuesday night, and robbed him of hi

Eliht hundred and thirty bales of cotton, sent on he to be disposed of for the benefit of rebel soldiers in North ern prisons, were sold yesterday in Wall street, and realized three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, prices ranging from seventy-five to ninety-three cen ser pound. One hundred and seventy casks of rice, for the benefit of the poor of Savannah, will be sold it Brooklyn at eleven o'clock to-day.

Only three hundred and forty emigrants arrived here

ast week, making the number since the 1st of January five thousand four hundred and eighty-four. The nur her landed to the same period last year was seven thor sand six hundred. The comparison of numbers shows considerable decrease in the emigration to this port. The commutation balance at present is \$19,443 19.

Captain Lovejoy, of the bark Mayflower, who left Bar

pades on the 19th ultime, informs us that the weather was then very propitious for the sugar crop, and that the planters were about to cut it. The first sugar would be ready to ship about the middle of this month.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in Philadelphia, which, before it was subdued, destroyed about fift houses and two thousand barrels of oil. It is reporte the streets in full blaze, setting fire to the buildings o both sides. The property destroyed is said to have been

Stocks were heavy yesterday; government securit firm. Gold opened at 2111, and closed at 211).

There was less buoyancy and firmness in con circles yesterday, in consequence of the downward tur in gold, and very little business was transacted in an department. In domestic produce business was confine to the most urgent requirements of the local trade, while n foreign goods scarcely anything was done. was in moderate demand, but firm. On 'Change the flou market was duli and heavy; but prices were without m terial change. Wheat and corn ruled very dull, and prices were a little off, though without quotable change. Outs were firmer, and in fair request. The pork market opened dull and heavy, but closed firmer, with mor doing. Beef and lard ruled quiet, but prices remained the same. Freights were dull and heavy. Whiskey wa

The market for beef cattle ruled buoyant and firm thi week, the receipts again proving very light. The roa cattle is greatly interfered with. The sales this week from 20c to 25c, and only ordinary grades sold below 20c. Cows were unchanged. Venis were steady at 10c. ing from \$6 50 to \$10 a \$14. Rogs sold at 12c a 14 to a 1434. The total receipts were 6,255 beaves, 128 cows, 430 venis, 18,767 sheep and lambs, and 4,615 General Butler has himself furnished the opi-

The Spring Campaign-Davis' Last The movement of the Army of the Potoma

illustrates the view taken by us a few days since of the advantage of Grant's present position. On the Rapidan, at such a distance from his objective point as would necessitate many miles marching, he would not dare to move, even in pleasant weather, until the season was so advanced that he might reasonably expect it to be "settled." But here he moves in February, with the hard frozen roads of winter under hi feet, and the balmy breezes of spring in the air. It is not probable that the present movement is intended to open the campaign. It is more likely aimed at some of the enemy's nice little arrangements in the neighborhood, and will perhaps accomplish its purpose if it distresses Lee's commissariat by breaking up the wagon lines that connect his army with depots on the Weldon road lower down than the points occu pied by us.

But the country may be certain that th pring campaign will open in that quarter early and in earnest. Grant, on the south side, and on the high land north of the James, and Sheridan, in the upper valley, only stand and wait, holding their blows, ready to co-operate whe events elsewhere shall have come to the proper point. Thomas meanwhile advances to take an ffective part in the same theatre of operations, and Sherman, to the enemy's dismay, is at the very doors of that city that the South Carolinians think ought to be made the last ditch. And what measure has the enemy taken to oppose us. They have appointed Lee generalissimo and he has called for all the old rusty muskets and horse pistols that are hidden away in the garrets of the confederacy. He is short of arms, and shorter still of ammi nition, and the rebel Congress is quarrelling over whether or no it will arm a hundred thou sand negroes. What will it arm them with since Lee is thus compelled to solicit the rusty muskets for his white men? But another reason than this will prevail against the proposition The Southern Congress dare not arm the ne groes, simply through fear of the negroes them selves; and even such fellows as Wigfall, who wants to owe his social superiority only to the law, can see very well that when the negro is armed the law is set aside, and the superiority no longer exists.

That class of rebel strategists who urged that the rebel government should give up all its seacoast cities and retire to the interior of the country, and concentrate all its power at one place in that way, is still alive. The argument of these men for the relinquishment of the cities was that the attempt to hold them was a waste of power, since our navy could in fact take them at any time. Events have proved the truth of the argument; but events have also shown that the confederacy, without the communication with Europe which its seacons cities gave it, would have been dead three years ago. Now, however, the same argument s applied to Charleston and Richmond, and the rebel government is urged once more to retire like Foote, to "some sequestered spot." Such an act would take from it the last pretence in virtue of which it claims a national existence It has only two facts of nationality-a capital and an army. To give up the capital would cut the connection between the army and the Southern people, and the soldiers would be s mere horde of marauders. They would be exactly similar in status and character to the black bands of Bourbon the Rover-the Free Companions who scourged Europe in the middle ages-keeping up an army organization, but the general enemies of society. Could any Southern man seriously expect recognition after

The measure that the enemy most count upon for success in the struggles of this year is the elevation of Lee. This is one of Davis' dodges-a way invented by that arch deceiver to get out of a tight place. Davis is a politician; and it is the misery of a politician's career that he can never openly retire. If a politician commits himself entirely to a line of action, and does not succeed, there is no open way out. He must die in it if he cannot dodge. But it is not so with the soldier. War recognizes that a soldier may get into positions from which there is no exit but by surrender; and in such a surrender there is no loss of honor. It is a radical and natural distinction between the two careers. Now, Davis, as a politician sees that he is in such a tight place. He cannot fight : if he stands still he and his confederacy are crushed. He cannot surrender, and so he dodges-that is, he shifts the whole trouble off his own shoulders on to the shoulders of a soldier. Lee is now the supreme power. He can marshal his utmost force, fight as long as he can, and then honorably surrender. In this there will be no disgrace; and in this way the confederacy may yet go out in a blaze of glory; for, brought to his last fight, the generalise can propose terms that will be accepted. He can propose to carry his arms across the Rio Grande; and where is the government that will dare to refuse him such good Monroe doctrine

POPULAR GIFTS. TO POPULAR MEN.-We have received several more five cent pieces (paper currency) towards the subscription for that elegant copy of "Colburn's Primary Arithmetic" to be presented to Provost Marshal General Fry. Public spirit is evidently awakened on this patriotic subject, and we have no doubt that before the draft comes off we shall have received quite a handsome sum, probably two dollars and eighty-seven and half cents. This mode of making suitable presents to distinguished men accords with the popular idea of the day. Some time ago a few gentlemen of this city, W. H. Aspinwall, Sam Barlow, August Belmont, and some other stockholders in oil companies, presented Gen. McClellan with a fine house. The friends of General Sherman are about to give him a house in Cincinnati. The admirers of General Grant have donated him a splendid mansion in Philadelphia; and Admiral Farragut is to have a magnificent house in this city. We are glad that the metropolis has been chosen as the location of this gift; for New York is just the place for the Old Salamander. This subscription, then, for "Colburn's Primary Arithmetic' for provost Marshal General Fry-a substantial because a most useful present—is quite in keeping with the spirit of the age, and we have an idea of taking advantage of the public generosity at the present time, by receiving subscriptions for a tombstone to General Butler. We see no particular objection to it, although, perhaps, it might have been expected that his friend, the other Ben-Hon. Ben Wood-should have originated the thing. taph for his tombstone, so that there will be no difficulty about that, and then the mystery concorning the meaning of his initials—some peo-ple foolishly imagining that B. F. stood for Benjamin Franklin—will be all cleared up, when there will be beautifully inscribed on the tombstone the name so commemorative of the "Sacred to the memory of Bethel Fisher Butler." There are a good many other generals too, who need tombstones. There is General Tom Ford, who gave up Harper's Ferry and others. If any one can suggest any other generals in need of tombstones we hope they will send in their names and we will open subscription lists at once. We take it that there are plenty of generals now who wan tombstones more than houses

BUBBLE COMPANIES AND BUBBLE FINANCE.—We were the first to publish the account in full of the great gold discovery in California, and the first to receive a specimen of the precious dust. So also we were the first to give elaborate and most valuable descriptions of the gold and silver and diamond fields of Colorado, Idaho, and our other new rich mineral Territories; and the history of that most wonderful discovery of the present age, which has poured wealth upon the country to an almost fabulous extent: the petroleum wells. There is no doubt that the resources of this country to-day, in and below the surface of its soil, in gold and silver, and oil and coal, are sufficient to pay off a hundred times the national debt of all the countries in the world; but at the same time we warn the public against rushing rashly into speculation in oil companies, and gold and silver and coal mining companies. A great many of them are mere bubbles, and will burst some day. There are a great many of these companies solid and real-quite enough of this character, perhaps, in which it may be safe to invest; but there are many as unsubstantial as the "baseless fabric of a vision." We warn the public, therefore, against too hasty speculation in oil, or gold, or silver companies. Perhaps the time is not yet come when the best investment, after all, is not in United States stocks.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—It appears by one of our telegraphic despatches from Washington that the radicals there have been making great efforts to induce the President to remove General Dix from the command of the Department of the East, and to put General Butler in his place. But we see from the tone of the despatch that nothing of the sort is likely to take place. It must be patent to the President, as well as to everybody else, that even if General Butler is to have a command, New York city is not the place for him. Gene ral Dix has managed this department with great ability, and to the perfect satisfaction of the whole community. In every case where his authority was necessary it has been exercised with firmness, determination, dignity, and, withal, with due circumspection. Any step tending to his removal from this department, after such faithful services, would be very unpopular with the people. There is no officer so much out of favor with our people at present as General Butler, and we feel sure that the Secretary of War, with the memory of recent failures fresh in his mind, will not readily consent to General Butler's displacing the present efficient com mander of the Department of the East.

FERNANDO WOOD AND THE ALBANY REGENCY. Since the recent peace conference Fernando Wood has come out squarely for the Union and the vigorous prosecution of the war, much to the astonishment of his peace-at-any-price friends. This simply shows that Fernando is more accessible to reason than the majority of his clique. Now, is it not quite time for ex Governor Seymour, Peter Cagger, and Cassidy, the Albany butcher boy, to follow Fernando Wood's example? They have well nigh ruined glad of the chance to put it once more on a na tional footing. Let them desert the rotten platform by which they accomplished the defeat of McClellan, and bring their party into line with those who keep step to the music of the Union.

Italian Opera-Norma. There is perhaps no part in which Zucchi exhibits her fine talents so completely as in Norma. She sang and acted the part last night splendidly. Massimiliani, too, was in good voice. Upon the whole, the opera went of admirably. To-morrow night Madame Zucchi will appea for the first time in this country as Violetta in La Travia'a.

This will be an interesting occasion. Madame Zucchi has attained a very brilliant success in Italy in this rôle which she has played there frequently, and there wil no doubt be much curiosity to see how she will compete From the evidence of dramatic talent of that high order which Zucchi has already demonstrated in other parts in her rendering of Violetta will prove fully acceptable

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO MR. OSCANYAN.-It will not be forgotten that the complimentary concert tendered to Mr. Oscanyan, the famous lecturer on Oriental manners and domestic life, will come off this evening at Niblo's Saloon. We trust that the public will cordially partici pate in the compliment offered by Mr. Oscanyan's friends by filling the house thoroughly. The programme is an excellent one. It will be rendered by the following ar-tists:—Mrs. Motts, Miss Ballad, A. Hannum (a Turkish lady), Mr. W. H. Harden, tenor, Mr. Kerrison, planist and Mr. Eben, flutist,

The United States supply steamer Newbern sails for the North Atlantic blockading squadron on Saturday, the 11th inst. Mails and packages can be sent by her

Sale of Rebel Cotton.

Eight hundred and thirty bales of the cotton sent or here from the South to be sold for the benefit of the rebe prisoners, under the direction of Brigadier General Beale, special agent of the rebel government for that purpos were disposed of at public auction yesterday, at the corne of Water and Wall streets. The auctioneers were Messra Burdett, Jones & Co. The attendance of bidders wa quite large, and the prices realized were higher than ex

quite large, and the prices realized were higher than expected. The purchasers were C. C. & H. M. Taoer, J. M. Kimball & Son, J. C. Shifiler & Co., George Dexter, Walgamuth & Raleigh. The following is a list of the rates realized:—

44 bales good middling. 93c.
118 bales middling. 88 %c.
100 bales low middling. 87 %c.
100 bales low middling. 86 %c.
66 bales low middling. 86 %c.
246 good ordinary. 79c.
181 bales ordinary. 79c.
The entire sale brought \$350,000. At eleven o'clock The entire sale brought \$350,000. At eleven o'clock to-day one hundred and seventy-two casks of rice, from Savannah, will be sold in Brooklyn for the benefit of the poor of cavannah.

Personal Intelligence.

Colonel D. Corvins, Washington; Colonel G. R. Duck, Pennsylvania; Erastus Corning, Albany; Dr. Broadbent, Boston; Dr. Thompson, Oil City, Pa.; Hon. D. A. Fin-ney, Fennsylvania, and J. N. Lanorouz, St. Louis, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour is at the Union Place

Dr. J. G. Holland (Timothy Titcomb) is at the leving Colonel B. C. Butler, Ninety-third New York Volunteers, and C. G. Grogan, Philadelphia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel D. W. Leatherman, Memphis, is at the St.

Dr. J. M. Hunter, New York, and Dr. H. Paine, United States Army, are at the St. Depus Hotel.

RICHMOND.

Details of the Fighting in the Vicinity of Hatcher's Run.

The Enemy Abandons His Dead in Front of the Second Corps.

Heavy Fighting by the Fifth Corps.

The Enemy Driven Towards Dabney's Mill.

Generals H. E. Davies and Morrow Wounded.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

The Rebel Accounts of the Movement.

The Purpose of General Grant to Get on the Southside Railroad.

General Engagement Hand. &c., Ac.,

OUR SPECIAL DESPATCHES.

CITY POINT.

Mr. S. Cadwallader's Despatch.

the forenoon of yesterday. The enemy abandoned th ously attempted to occupy and drive us from, and left his dead to fall into our hands. Burial parties were busy all day in giving them the last rites of humanity We are still holding, and intend to hold, all the ground

SUM OF THE CASUALTIES OF PERSUARY 6. The losses of yesterday and day before are in killed nd wounded between two hundred and fifty and three hundred in the Second corps, and probably not far from estimated much higher by many, but I think it will not greatly exceed these figures.

THE CAPTURED HERALD MESSENGER.

The HERALD messenger was captured by the robels, but managed to escape, uninjured, during the day, which secounts, in part, for a loss of details

Brigadier General H. E. Davies, com of cavalry, is slightly wounded. Major Tremaine, or Major General Gregg's staff, is reported wounded.

THE SECOND CORPS.

Mr. Wm. J. Stark's Despatch.

THE REPUISE OF THE REBEL ATTACK AT HATCHER'S RUN The repulse of the rebel attack upon two brigades The repulse of the robel attack upon two brigades of this corps near Hatcher's run, mentioned in my despatch of last evening, was one of the mest spirited and succeas-ful affairs of the war. Deserters report that four divisions were engaged, and charged in as many lines of battle upon our hastily constructed and incomplete works, only to be driven back by much less than half their number.

When the attack commenced there was a gap in our lines between the right of the Second brigade of the Se cond division and the Third brigade of the Third division The enemy had observed this, and were hastening t take advantage of it. General Humphreys had already ordered the Second brigade of the Third division, unde Brevet Brigadier General Ramsey, to occupy the open succeeded in driving them back. Being without the pro-tection of any works, the Eighth New Jersey, which bore the brunt of the attack at this point, suffered very se

ing a large number of his dead upon the field, which were buried by our men during the morning.

GENERAL HUMPHREYS' FIRST FROM AS A CORPS COMMANDER.
This is the first time that the Second corps has been engaged under the leadership of General Humphreys, and the result is as gratifying as it is glorious.

The operations of the corps during to-day have been

extremely limited, being confined to holding its presen position while active demonstrations were made by the Fifth corps and the Second cavalry division, under Gen Gregg, which commands joined the Second corps at Thatcher's run during the night, the Fifth occupying the works thrown up by the Third division yesterday. THE TROOFS MASSING.

Other troops—to what extent I may not state—wer

narched in this vicinity during the night, and such works have been constructed, and such dispositions made as will enable us to hold our present position against any force which the enemy can concentrate here, and unti-the object of the movement shall be fully accomplished

this afternoon by General De Trobriand and by Genera McAllister, which demonstrated that there was no force of the onemy between our line and the defensive work below Petersburg.

THE EXEMT MOVING.

Large bodies of robel troops were seen moving from their right to the left this afternoon, which would seem to denote that they anticipate an attack in that vicinity.

GRANT'S TACHES REWILDER THE ENERT.

It is generally observed by our officers and so the enemy do not fight as well as formerly, and it is to a great extent attributed to the bewildering tactios of Peneral Grant, which keep them in constant motion marching from one threatened point to another only to return again, until they become disheartened and themselves prisoners whenever opportunity offers. LUT OF CASUALTIES.

entirely complete, is as near so as the position and condi-tion of the troops will enable me to obtain.

THE FIFTH CORPS.

Mr. L. A. Hendrick's Despatch.

After sending my despatch yesterday the troops of the corps moved but a short distance from the position the then occupied. The cannonading on our right continue until dark, and was confined exclusively to the Secon corps troops and the enemy in their immediate frost.

no right passed quietly except occasional brisk firing on the picket lines. Many soldiers suffered from cold through not bringing their ponchos and blankets with

PREPARATIONS TO ATTACE It was determined this morning by General Meade, wh

sion was ordered by General Warren to proceed upon the road leading to Dabney's mill, and, if possible, to hold map of yesterday]
From the incessant firing that had been kept up it was

supposed that the enemy were there in considerable force. About two P. M. Gen. Crawford marched with his

GIVINION.
THE EMENT ENCOCNTERED AND PRIVEN BACK. He met the enemy within a short distance after leaving

the Vaughn read, and, after persistent and obstinate fighting on the part of the enemy, the latter were driven

andily towards Dabney's mill. General Ayers' division was sent to support Crawford on his left, and, when advancing, was stacked by the rebels in large force and temporarily driven back. Mean-time, a brigade of Griffin's division had been sent to support General Gregg's cavalry, and as was afterwards ported, did good and efficient service.

E BURNY OFFICED TO CRAWPOR The force of the enemy opposed to Crawford's division consisted of Pegram's and Gordon's divisions of Early's old corps. These were at length driven back by Craw-

THE ENEMY EXINFORCED AND RETURN TO THE ATTACK.

About six P. M., the lines having been firmly held as the attacks of the enemy repeatedly repulsed, the enemy was largely reinforced by Mahone's division of Hit corps that had been brought in great haste from Peters burg. This fresh acquisition of troops, together with section of light artillery which opened upon us, gave to enemy so much advantage as to press be from the position they had gained.

The steady gallantry of the fighting has not been exceeded in this war. Wheaton's troops, of the Sixth corps, had been ordered forward in support of our forces, but arrived too late to be of service. We lost no prisoners, but in killed and wounded our losses are heavy.

Brevet Colonel Bankhead, Corps Inspector was wounded in the hand while leading the Maryland brigade. Captain Cowdry, Assistant Adjutant General of Baxter's brigade, was shot through the body, and the wound is believed to be mortal. Brevet Brigadier General Morrow, commanding the Third brigade, Third division, is among the wounded, as also Cole

In the early part of the action the color bearer of Gea. Bragg's brigade was shot dead. A solid shot took off a leg of the horse of Major Baird, General Crawford's Astant Adjutant General.

THE TWO HUNDRED AND TENTE PERSEVVANIA REGISLENT.
It is reported that the Two Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania reginent, of Brevet Brigader General Gwin's brigade, have sustained the heaviest loss of any registrated, have sustained the heaviest loss of any registrated. brigane, have sustained the nearbest loss of any regiment in the corps. They suffered their principal loss while charging on a redoubt. Licutemant Evans, Co. B, planted the regimental colors upon the redoubt, and is doing so was shot through the left hand.

RYSHY MAN DOSS HIS DUTY.

In the prevailing confusion and burry of sending on this despatch I am prevented from giving fuller details of the day's operations. The men have done their duty and could not have fought better. LER HAB BENT DUT FEW TROOPS AGAINST STERRIAN.

It has been quite satisfactorily ascertained that Lee has ent but a small portion of his troops south to oppose

the Vaughn road crossing of Hatcher's run.

The news reached us a short time since that the cavalry, which has advanced to Dinwiddie Court House beyond the Boydton plank road, have captured twenty the enemy's wagons and about a hundred horses said to celong to Bradley Johnson's command

OARE OF THE WOUNDED.

All our wounded are being sent to the old corps hos-

THE CAVALRY CORPS.

Mr. T. C. Wilson's Despatch. CAVALEY HEADQUARTERS, Feb. 6, 1865.

General Gregg's division of cavalry marched at three o'clock on Sunday morning to cooperate with the infants?

the Jerusalem plank road, Gregg's brigade taking the advance and reaching Ream's station a little after daybreak. vance and reaching Ream's station is little after daybreak. Finding no enemy here we were proceeding direct for Dinwiddie, Jourt House, when we encountered, at Rowanty creek, a portion of Hampton's cavalry dismounted and posted behind breastworks on the opposite side, where they could command the bridges. General Gregg at once dismounted the Thirteenth Pennsylvania regiment, under Col. Ne'n, and sent them forward as skirmishers. They open with great sairti, and command the enemy at once with great sairti, and comongaged the enemy at once with great spirit, and soon silenced their carbines. At this moment the Second Pennsylvania were ordered forward with drawn sabres. They charged across the bridge at the word, followed by the Thirteenth Pennsylvania at the double-quick, and cleared the work. The rebels ran across open fields, where some twenty or thirty of them were captured, with a dozen or more teams of horses. The command fields, woods and deep mud, to Dinwiddie Court where it arrived, greatly to the surprise of the where it arrived, greatly to the surprise or the tants, early in the day. Colonel Wm. J. Clark, of the rebel army, and a rebel mail were captured here, but no force of the enemy was A notice was posted on the Court House, signed by Major Fannahill, begging the citizens to sell on lend all their surplus supplies of food to feed Lee's the interruption of communications. General Gregg at once attempted to communicate with General Warres. He then returned to Rowanty creek by nightfall and bivouncked, finding the bridge had been destroyed by a perty of the enemy during his absence. Pioneers soon reconstructed it, and one brigade crossed it. We then to Boydton and Vaughn roads, arriving there at daylight, and taking up position in the rear of Warren's to as to make it necessary to cordurey the roads in order to pass the artillery and teams over. We had halted two miles from Hatcher's run. An infantry line of skirmishers soon attacked the First Pennsylvania The Twenty fourth New York and First New Jersey took their place in line of support, and were in turn sup-ported by the First Massachusetts and Tenth New York ported by the First Massachusetts and Tenst Average when the firing became very heavy. Our men are now aghting with vigor, as I close this deepatch, from behing hastily constructed breastworks, and the prospect in the pros good for a protracted engagement. Among those officers reported wounded are Colonel H. Janeway, First New Jersey, flesh, thigh; Captain Cause, First New Jersey, neel; Lieutenant Shaw, slightly; Lieutenaut Dalziei, leg

THE PRESS DESPATCHES.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }

The result of yesterday's engagement appeared this morning in our advanced lines beyond Hatcher's run, the capture of about two hundred prisoners, a train of ose inflicted on the enemy in killed and wounded. cavalry, under General Gregg, captured the train at Dia widdle Court House, while on its way to North Caroline for supplies, the trip taking, as the drivers say, sixtees From this place scouting parties were sent in diffe

directions—one of which went up the Boydson road, where they found camps which had been deserted only a short time previous, and where they captured a few wagons of Pegram's division. In the meantime the rebell cavalry stationed at Beliefield were ordered up to resist Gregs's advance; but the forces were not strong enough, and consequently no regular fight took place. About one hundred barries of whiskey were destroyed in the vicinity, but no army stores were found at any place which our troops had reached.

An order was found posted up at Dinwiddis Court House appealing to the people to come forward and given all the supplies they could possibly spare to the government, as both men and horses were suffering very much. The loss in the division was only two or three during the day. Captain Arrowsmith, of General Gregs's staff, had his leg badly bruised by his horse failing on him.

In the engagement of the Second corps yesterday, se Hatcher's run, the loss was about seventy altogether, while that of the enemy is estimated at about three hundred. short time previous, and where they captured a

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

Quite a severe engagement took place this after Mill road, west of Hatcher's run, the result of which we not favorable to us so far as the position is concerned

It seems that about noon the Third division of the Fifsh corps advanced along the road leading from the Dancan road towards the Boydton plankroad, and at two g'clock had reached and driven the rebels from Dabney's Mills, about two miles from Hatcher's run, where they had erected breastworks, but were quickly driven from them. They, however, kept up a running fire from the woods until about five o'clock, when they made a most woods until about five o clock, when they made a most determined stand along the line, evidently expecting to break through, and, if possible, cut off the Third division. The heaviset columns came up the Vaughn road. At the same time an attack in front was made, and part, of the division being out of amnounties they com-menced giving way, and in a short time the whole line fell back until they reached the breastworks erected by